DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 215 644 HE 015 027

TITLE	1890 Land-Grant Colleges Facilities. Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Ninety-Seventh Congress, First Session on H.R. 1309.
INSTITUTION	Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. House Committee on Agriculture.
REPORT NO	House-97-NN
PUB DATE	4 Jun 81
NOTE	46p.; Some parts marginally legible.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Agricultural Colleges; Agriculture; *Black Colleges; College Buildings; Educational Facilities Planning; *Facility Improvement; *Federal Aid; *Federal Legislation; Food; Higher Education; *Land Grant Universities; Research
IDENTIFIERS	Alabama A and M University; Alcorn State University MS; Delaware State College; *Department of Agriculture; Florida A and M University; Kentucky State University; Lincoln University MO; North Carolina Agricultural Technical State Univ; South Carolina State College; Southern University LA; Tuskegee Institute AL; University of Arkansas; University of Maryland; Virginia State University

ABSTRACT

The Committee on Agriculture hearing in the U.S. House of Representatives on H.R. 1309, which pertains to land-grant colleges and research facilities, including the text of the bill and witness statements, are presented. The bill would provide grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity for research in the food and agricultural sciences. The legislation would authorize grants of $10 million in each of the five fiscal years beginning with 1981. According to testimony, the bill would help the 17 affected colleges to build a more effective capacity for agricultural research. The 1890 institutions are historically black colleges and universities generally located in the South. Four percent of the funds to be appropriated will be used by the Department of Agriculture to administer the program. The lack of sufficient research facilities has forced the institutions to use the space provided for instruction and other campus programs, and the research capability of these institutions is not comparable to that of the original land grant institutions of 1862. The 1890 institutions have received limited state construction funds for research facilities and they were not eligible to participate in a federal facilities program in the late 1960s and early 1970s for the 1862 land-grant institutions under the Research Facilities Act of 1963. (SW)

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1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES FACILITIES

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 1309

JUNE 4, 1981

Serial No. 97–NN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES FACILITIES

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1981

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS,
RESEARCH, AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:10 p.m. in room 1302, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. George E. Brown, Jr. (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Bowen, Fithian, Panetta, Wampler, Thomas, Roberts of Kansas, and Emerson.

Also present: Hon. de la Garza, chairman of the full committee.

Staff present: Peggy Pecore, clerk; Cris Aldrete, special counsel; Charles Benbrook, Jerry Jorgensen, and Thomas Adams.

Mr. BROWN. The subcommittee will come to order.

This afternoon the subcommittee will hold its hearing on the legislation H.R. 1309 pertaining to land-grant colleges and research facilities, and I would like to welcome all in attendance to the Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee.

[The bill, H.R. 1309 and the report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture follow:]

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97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1309

To provide grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity for research in the food and agricultural sciences.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1981

Mr. DE LA GARZA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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A BILL

To provide grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity for research in the food and agricultural sciences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to be the intent of the Congress to assist the institutions eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321–326 and 328), including

Tuskegee Institute (hereinafter referred to in this Act as "eligible institutions"), in the acquisition and improvement of research facilities and equipment so that eligible institutions may participate fully with the State agricultural experiment stations in a balanced attack on the research needs of the people of their States.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1981 through 1985, such sums to remain available until expended.

SEC. 3. Four per centum of the sums appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available to the Secretary for administration of this grants program. The remaining funds shall be available for grants to the eligible institutions for the purpose of assisting them in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity to conduct research in the food and agricultural sciences.

SEC. 4. Grants awarded pursuant to this Act shall be made in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall determine necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That sixty days prior to the award of any such grants made under this Act, the Secretary shall forward to the Committee on Agriculture of the

House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a detailed report containing the research facility needs assessments and the justification for the determinations made as to amounts, terms, and conditions of such proposed award of grants.

SEC. 5. Federal funds provided under this Act may not be utilized for the payment of any overhead costs of the eligible institutions.

SEC. 6. The Secretary may promulgate such rules and regulations as the Secretary may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

○

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

MAY 21 1981

Honorable E (Kika) de la Garza
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for a report on H. R. 1309, a bill "To provide grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity for research in the food and agricultural sciences."

The Department would not object to enactment of the bill if it is amended to delete the proviso in Section 4. Such a "report and wait" requirement is unnecessarily restrictive to the administration of this program.

The bill, if enacted, would authorize grants to the 1890 institutions, including Tuskegee Institute, for funding of food and agricultural research facilities. It would be a five-year authorization for no-year-end monies.

The bill authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1981 through 1985 in the amount of $10 million per year. Four percent of the funds to be appropriated will be utilized by the Department for administration.

The research capability of these institutions is not comparable to that of the 1862 land-grant institutions. The 1890 institutions have received limited State construction funds for research facilities. Furthermore, they were not eligible to participate in the modest Federal facilities program provided in the late 1960's and early 1970's for the 1862 land-grant institutions under the Research Facilities Act of 1963.

The lack of sufficient research facilities has forced the institutions to use the space provided for resident instruction and other campus programs to accommodate the staff required for research supported by the grant funds available under Public Law 95-113. In some institutions, scientists are conducting research in classrooms during the hours that those rooms are not used for student instruction.

The lack of facilities has forced these institutions into very limited agricultural research programs, which have been developed by "making do" under unfavorable circumstances. They have been unable either to develop research programs that could provide expertise to complement and enhance their instruction and extension program needs, or to participate with the 1862 land-grant institutions in a balanced attack on the agricultural research problems of the people in their States.

Enactment of the bill would have no significant effect upon the quality of the human environment.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this legislative report from the standpoint of the President's program.

Sincerely,

John R Block

Secretary

Mr. BROWN. This bill would provide for grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity for research in the food and agricultural sciences.

I would like to commend the Hon. Kika de la Garza, chairman of the full Agriculture Committee, who has introduced this important legislation. He and I share a firm commitment toward agricultural research, and view this bill as an important step toward enhancing the agricultural research capabilities of the 1890 schools and Tuskegee Institute.

I look forward to hearing from all the witnesses with us this afternoon and I am particularly delighted to have the distinguished Chairman Kika de la Garza with us this afternoon.

STATEMENT OF HON. E (KIKA) DE LA GARZA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I first want to express my appreciation to you and Congressman Wampler and the other members of the subcommittee, for this hearing on H.R. 1309.

I have a prepared text, Mr. Chairman, that I will submit for the record, with your permission.

Mr. BROWN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me summarize. First, this legislation was passed by this subcommittee, the Agriculture Committee, and approved by the House at the last session of the Congress. It is a unique piece of legislation in that it assists the 1890 colleges to become full partners with other land-grant institutions in meeting the needs of their States and the Nation in the research programs.

This does not bring them up to parity with the other institutions, to begin with, but nonetheless gives them an assist that would at least be the beginning of adequacy for plants and facilities in the research area.

The legislation before you would authorize grants of $10 million in each of the 5 fiscal years beginning with the present year, 1981, and has the approval of the administration, providing certain conditions are met.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1982 Reagan budget includes funds for these grants, the same as the Carter budget, contingent on passage of authorizing legislation. In addition, the administration's budget submission proposes supplemental funding in fiscal year 1981. While the current fiscal year 1981 USDA supplemental does not contain these funds, once my authorizing legislation has been approved, it will be necessary for the congressional Appropriations Committees to act on the President's supplemental request.

I don't know what else I can tell you except these 17 colleges are unique. They are called the 1890's because that was the initial establishment of the colleges for a valid reason at the time. The situation seems to be different but the reason nonetheless exists.

I have visited some of these institutions. With the limitations that they have, they do a tremendous job. This is a very modest

sum in comparison with the figures we are dealing with daily. It is a very modest attempt to give them a boost in the area of research that is so important not only for our country but for the rest of the world.

We are looking in the next 19 years as to whether the world will survive in the capacity to feed itself, and these institutions provide a basic need for not only the students but the extension that follows along with the research which they provide. I would urge you and the members of the committee to act favorably on this legislation.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you very much, Mr. de la Garza.

In view of your longstanding interest in the welfare of these institutions and your sponsorship of the legislation, I know it would be difficult for the subcommittee to take any other action than what you have recommended.

Mr. Emerson.

Mr. EMERSON. I simply say, Mr. Chairman, I think Chairman de la Garza speaks for all of us and I am glad to associate myself with his remarks and suggestions.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you very much, Mr. de la Garza. I have no questions for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. de la Garza follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. E (KIKA) DE LA GARZA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee:

I want to express my appreciation to Chairman Brown, Congressman Wampler and other Members of the Subcommittee for this hearing on my bill, H.R. 1309.

This bill represents an overdue step toward bringing 17 unique and important educational institutions assistance in building a more effective capacity for agricultural research.

All of us who are Members of the Committee on Agriculture are convinced believers in the value of agricultural research. It leads the way to more efficient and lower-cost methods of production for our farmers and to effective methods of protecting the environment while we steadily increase production. It leads to improved marketing systems which cut the cost of food and fiber for all Americans, and finally it leads to giving us the productive capacity which will be absolutely vital to feeding the world in the 21st century.

This Congress has been supporting agricultural research for a long time. As far back as 1862, Congress set up the land grant college system. Over the years, the institutions created under the 1862 Act have been helped to build research programs which are the envy of the world.

Later, in 1890, Congress passed a second Morrill Act which was designed specifically to support black land grant institutions. Without going through the full history of these colleges, some of which were created before 1890, one thing is clear.

These institutions, which were originally created under the old separate-but-equal doctrine, have had to make do with inadequate state funding and little or no federal funding in the past for research, teaching and extension. Their achievements with limited resources have been tremendous,

but Mr. Chairman, there is a limit to the number of bricks a man can make without straw. The 17 institutions we are dealing with need help now to bring their food and agricultural research facilities up to acceptable levels.

The 1890 colleges need, simply, to catch up. That is what H.R. 1309 is designed to help them do. The bill would authorize a very modest program of grants to enable the institutions to buy land, equipment and buildings and to finance the alteration of buildings for research.

In the past, researchers at some of the colleges have been forced to work in facilities which limit their ability to do effective work. In some cases, research workers have had to use regular college classrooms...rooms which could only be used during hours when classes were not meeting.

The results have been predictable. The 17 colleges have not been able to build the kind of research programs they need to give full service to their students, to their states, and to the nation.

We want the 1890 colleges to become full partners with other land grant institutions in meeting the needs of their states and the nation.

The legislation before you would authorize grants of $10 million in each of the five fiscal years beginning with the present year, 1981, and has the approval of the Administration, providing certain conditions are met.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1982 Reagan budget includes funds for these grants, contingent on passage of authorizing legislation. In addition, the Administration's budget submission proposes supplemental funding in fiscal year 1981. While the current fiscal year 1981 USDA supplemental does not contain these funds, once my authorizing legislation has been approved, it will be necessary for the Congressional Appropriations Committees to act on the President's supplemental request.

The program authorized by this bill is not a random choice. It grows out of a study made by the 1890 institutions

and Tuskegee Institute, with assistance from USDA, to determine what is needed to make their facilities comparable to those of other state and federal agricultural laboratories. Four percent of the money provided by the bill would be used by the USDA for administration.

The bill includes the following provisions:

-- An authorization for appropriating $10 million a year in each of the fiscal years 1981 through 1985, with the funds to be available until expended.

-- Four percent of the appropriations to be used by the USDA for administering the program.

-- Sixty days before the Secretary of Agriculture awards any grant, he must forward to this Committee and to the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee a detailed report on the facility needs assessment and justification for the proposed project.

-- Finally, federal funds appropriated for grants may not be used for overhead costs at the recipient institutions.

The eligible institutions would be: Lincoln University; Alcorn State University; South Carolina State College; University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff; Alabama A&M University; Southern University; Tuskegee Institute; Virginia State College; Kentucky State University; University of Maryland, Eastern Shore; Florida A&M University; Delaware State College; North Carolina A&T University; Fort Valley State College; Langston University; and Tennessee State University.

Mr. Chairman, we need H.R. 1309 for two reasons:

First, we have an obligation to be fair to the 1890 institutions, to their students, their faculty, their researchers, and the many additional experts they could produce if their facilities were more adequate.

Second, we have an obligation to be fair to the states in which these 17 institutions are located, and to the nation as a whole. When we leave these colleges starved for adequate research facilities, we leave the nation starved for the benefits which will surely come from those facilities.

Mr. BROWN. We have a statement from Hon. Harold W. Ford, Member of Congress from Tennessee, who wanted to personally present it but was unable to be here. Without objection, his statement will appear in the record.

We also have a statement from the distinguished Congressman Volkmer of Missouri, also in support of the legislation. Without objection, his statement will appear in the record at this point.

[The prepared statements of Hon. Ford and Hon. Volkmer follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD E. FORD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. IT IS MY HONOR TO PRESENT TESTIMONY ON H.R. 1309 BEFORE MY COLLEAGUES TODAY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS BILL IS TO PROVIDE $10,000,000 FOR EACH OF FISCAL YEARS 1981 THROUGH 1985 TO THE SIXTEEN 1890 PUBLIC LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, AND TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, A PRIVATE COLLEGE THAT HAS HAD A HISTORICAL ROLE IN AGRICULTURE INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

THE FUNDS ARE TO BE USED FOR ASSISTING THESE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND LAND, AND THE PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, OR RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CAPACITY FOR RESEARCH IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES.

THESE SEVENTEEN 1890 INSTITUTIONS IN OUR NATION. THEY ARE:

ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY (1875)
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF (1873)
DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE (1891)
FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY (1873)
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE, GEORGIA (1895)
KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY (1886)
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, LOUISIANA (1880)
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND-EASTERN SHORES (1886)
ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI (1871)
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, MISSOURI (1866)
NORTH CAROLINA A & T STATE UNIVERSITY (1891)
LANGSTON STATE UNIVERSITY, OKLAHOMA (1897)
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE (1897)
TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY (1912)
PRAIRIE VIEW A & M UNIVERSITY, TEXAS (1876)
VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY (1882)
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA (1881)

I STAND BEFORE YOU TODAY AS A PROUD ALUMNUS OF ONE OF THESE 1890 INSTITUTIONS--TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY--AND I HAVE 11 OTHER BROTHERS AND SISTERS WHO ALSO ATTENDED THAT FINE INSTITUTION IN NASHVILLE.

NOW, LET US FIRST REMEMBER WHY WE HAVE 1890 INSTITUTIONS, ALL WHICH ARE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THESE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE CALLED 1890 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS BECAUSE OF THE SECOND MORRILL ACT OF 1890 AS OPPOSED TO THE FIRST MORILL ACT OF 1862. THESE TWO ACTS, OFTEN CALLED THE LAND-GRANTS ACTS, ESTABLISHED THE PUBLIC LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS.

WE MUST ALSO REMEMBER THAT IN THE 1800'S THE STATES IN WHICH THESE INSTITUTIONS ARE LOCATED WERE TOLD THAT THEY HAD TO PROVIDE EDUCATION TO THEIR BLACK CITIZENS AT THE EXISTING SEGREGATED 1862 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS.

INSTEAD OF INTEGRATING THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE MORRILL ACT OF 1862, THEY OPTED TO ESTABLISH SEGREGATED INSTITUTIONS FOR BLACKS WHICH WERE FUNDED THROUGH THE MORRILL ACT OF 1890. THUS, EACH OF THESE STATES TODAY STILL HAS TWO LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS--ONE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE 1862 LAND-GRANT ACT AND THE OTHER UNDER THE 1890 ACT.

HOWEVER, THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS WERE NEVER ADEQUATELY FUNDED THE WAY THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN BY THE VARIOUS STATES. WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE VARIOUS STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE 1862 INSTITUTIONS WERE PERMITTED TO THRIVE AND EXPAND, WHILE THE 1890

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVED MEAGER FUNDING FROM BOTH THEIR RESPECTIVE STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

YET, THESE INSTITUTIONS, IN ADDITION TO THE NATION'S 85 OTHER HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, HAVE DONE A MAGNIFICENT JOB UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES. TODAY, FORTY PERCENT (176,000) OF ALL BLACK STUDENTS STILL ATTEND HISTORICALLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS. YET, OVER 60% OF THE DEGREES AWARDED TO BLACK STUDENTS LAST YEAR WERE AWARDED AT THE HISTORICALLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS. FURTHERMORE, THE MAJORITY OF OUR BLACK DOCTORS, LAWYERS, DENTISTS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS ARE GRADUATES OF THE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES.

AS YOU KNOW, THE PRIMARY MISSION OF ANY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IS INSTRUCTION, RESEARCH, AND PUBLIC SERVICE. THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS HAVE DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB IN INSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC SERVICE, BUT THEY HAVE NEVER RECEIVED ADEQUATE FUNDING IN ORDER TO CONDUCT RESEARCH OR TO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO CONDUCTING RESEARCH. MOST DO NOT RECEIVE FUNDS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES TO CONDUCT RESEARCH, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF AGRICULTURE, DESPITE THEIR LAND-GRANT MISSION.

FURTHERMORE, THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS WERE NOT ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FACILITIES PROGRAMS PROVIDED IN THE LATE 1960'S AND EARLY 1970'S BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. UNDER THE RESEARCH FACILITIES ACT OF 1963, ONLY THE 1862 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS WERE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM. NOT UNTIL 1967 DID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT START TO PROVIDE RESEARCH FUNDS TO THE 1890 PROGRAMS. AS YOU KNOW,

THESE FUNDS WERE FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS, AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTING RESEARCH FACILITIES.

WITHOUT ADEQUATE RESEARCH FACILITIES, THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS HAVE HAD TO PERFORM MIRACLES IN ORDER TO CONDUCT RESEARCH.

CURRENTLY, MANY OF THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS ARE USING CLASSROOMS AS MAKE-SHIFT RESEARCH FACILITIES. HOW CAN ONE CONDUCT RESEARCH WITHOUT ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH?

THEY HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LIMIT AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROGRAMS AS THE RESULT OF INADEQUATE FUNDING FOR THIS PURPOSE. IT NOT ONLY SHORTCHANGES THE FACULTY AT THE 1890 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS WHO ARE CAPABLE OF AGRICULTURE-RELATED RESEARCH AND THE STUDENTS WHO COULD GAIN FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE FROM PARTICIPATING IN RESEARCH, BUT THE COUNTRY AND THE ENTIRE WORLD AS A WHOLE IS ALSO SHORTCHANGED.

I SHOULD ALSO NOTE THAT, DESPITE THIS HANDICAP, THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS STILL HAVE MANAGED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE STATE OF THE ARE REGARDING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

FURTHERMORE, AT A TIME WHEN MANY INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF CATERING TO THE BIG AGRI-BUSINESSES, THE FORTUNE 500 OF AGRICULTURE, THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS HAVE CONCENTRATED ON CONDUCTING RESEARCH THAT BENEFITS THE SMALL FARMER WHO STILL COMPRISES THE MAJORITY OF ALL FARMERS IN THIS COUNTRY AND THE WORLD.

SO NOW WE HAVE AN INTERESTING SITUATION. SEVENTEEN COLLEGES CHARGED BY THEIR STATES AND THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RESEARCH, AS ONE OF THEIR PRIME MISSIONS, AND, YET, NOT GETTING RESEARCH MONEY FROM THE STATE OR THE GOVERNMENT. AT THE SAME TIME, NOT BEING PROVIDED THE FUNDS TO CONSTRUCT FACILITIES IN WHICH TO CONDUCT RESEARCH.

I WHOLEHEARTEDLY ENDORSE H.R. 1309 AND ITS PURPOSE. HOWEVER, I ONLY WISH THAT MORE COULD BE DONE. THESE FUNDS ARE CONSIDERED "CATCH-UP" FUNDS FOR YEARS OF PAST NEGLECT. THE FUNDS ARE ALSO IN RECOGNITION OF THE ROLE THAT THE 1890 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS MUST PLAY IN HELPING TO RESOLVE FOOD AND NUTRITION PROBLEMS, NOT ONLY IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT INTERNATIONALLY AS WELL. WE MUST REMEMBER THAT ALMOST ONE-FOURTH OF THE WORLD STILL GOES TO BED HUNGRY AT NIGHT.

HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT EVEN IF H.R. 1309 IS APPROVED, AND WE DISREGARD THE PROPOSED FORMULA AND SIMPLY DIVIDE THE ANNUAL $10,000,000 BY THE SEVENTEEN 1890 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS, EACH ONE WILL GET APPROXIMATELY $588,000. REMEMBER NOW, MOST OF THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS ARE 100 YEARS OLD AND HAVE BEEN THROUGH THEIR HISTORY NEGLECTED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WILL THE AVERAGE OF $588,000 ANNUALLY FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS MAKE UP FOR NEARLY 100 YEARS OF NEGLECT IN THE AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH THAT THE 1890 LAND-GRANTS HAVE EXPERIENCED?

NEVERTHELESS, I THINK THAT REP. DE LA GARZA IN INTRODUCING H.R. 1309 AND MY COLLEAGUES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE IN CONSIDERING THE BILL,

ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR RECOGNIZING H.R. 1309 AS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

IT IS A STEP WHICH SAYS THAT WE REALIZE THE PAST NEGLECTS OF THE 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AS COMPARED TO THE ROYAL TREATMENT REGARDING AGRICULTURE-RELATED RESEARCH FUNDS AND FACILITIES THAT THE 1862 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS HAVE RECEIVED, NOT ONLY FROM THEIR STATES, BUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL.

H.R. 1309 ALSO SAYS THAT WE RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE THAT THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS HAVE PLAYED IN THE PAST IN THE EDUCATION OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS WHO BECAUSE OF THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN COULD NOT ATTEND ANY OTHER STATE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEIR PARENTS, TOO, PAID STATE AND FEDERAL TAXES.

H.R. 1309 HAS BEEN ENDORSED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ADMINISTRATION. IT IS MY HOPE THAT OTHER AGENCIES WHICH PROVIDE RESEARCH AND PUBLIC SERVICE TO VARIOUS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WILL ALSO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS.

H.R. 1309 WILL ENSURE THAT THE 1890 LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS WILL BE ABLE TO ENHANCE THEIR RESEARCH ENVIRONMENTS IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THEIR CAPACITY FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. IN THIS WAY, THEY WILL EXPAND THEIR OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE A GREATER ROLE IN ASSISTING THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY THE THIRD WORLD NATIONS, DIMINISH AND ELIMINATE OUR FOOD PROBLEMS AND THE DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF HUNGER AND STARVATION.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased and proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 1309. The 1890 land-grant colleges have been at a serious disadvantage in competition with the 1862 land-grant colleges because they lack adequate research facilities. For the sum of $10 million a year for the next five years, we can help these predominantly black State schools improve their research facilities and bring them closer to an equal footing with the older, wealthier institutions.

Perhaps even more important than helping these institutions themselves, this measure will help this nation. World population continues to grow and food production is not keeping up. We need to continue and encourage research in food production if we are ever going to eliminate hunger from this world. We can not ignore any reserach program and, with the passage of this bill, we can help upgrade an already fine agricultural research system.

I note with pleasure that the Administration has voiced its support for H.R. 1309 and with the bi-partisan support of this Subcommittee, I think we should move expeditiously toward passage.

Mr. BROWN. Our next witness is Dr. Walter I. Thomas, Administrator of Cooperative Research, Science and Education Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, accompanied by Dr. McKinley Mayes, who is coordinator of special programs. We welcome you gentlemen here.

STATEMENT OF WALTER I. THOMAS, ADMINISTRATOR, COOPERATIVE RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY McKINLEY MAYES, COORDINATOR, SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Dr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a privilege to appear before this committee on behalf of the Science and Education Administration [SEA] to testify on H.R. 1309, introduced by Chairman de la Garza. I am accompanied by Dr. McKinley Mayes, coordinator of 1890 programs in SEA.

In anticipation of congressional authorization of this program, funding for these facilities is recommended in the President's budget for fiscal years 1981 and 1982. H.R. 1309 is intended to provide modern facilities and equipment for these predominantly minority institutions to permit their full participation with the State agricultural experiment stations in agricultural research in their States. H.R 1309 authorizes grants to food and agricultural research facilities at the 1890 land-grant institutions, including Tuskegee Institute. This would be a 5-year appropriation to remain available until expended.

The bill authorizes appropriations, as Congressman de la Garza mentioned, for the 5 fiscal years 1981 through 1985 at the rate of $10 million per year, for a total of $50 million.

Four percent of the funds to be appropriated will be used by the Department to administer the program. Grants awarded for facilities shall be made in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall determine necessary for carrying out the purpose of this act. The Department does recommend that the bill be amended to delete the "report and wait" requirement in the proviso in section 4. Such a requirement would be unnecessarily restrictive to the administration of the program.

The introduction of this bill represents the culmination of several years of work. Research facilities needs were identified in a concerted study initiated by the 1890 institutions, including Tuskegee in 1976. This study was updated and made a component of a Department study of research facilities required by section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Public Law 95-113.

The research capability of these institutions is not comparable to that of the 1862 land-grant institutions. The 1890 institutions have received limited State construction funds for research facilities. Furthermore, they were not eligible to participate in the modest Federal facilities program provided in the late 1960's and early 1970's for the 1862 land-grant institutions under the Research Facilities Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-74).

The absence of sufficient research facilities has forced the 1890 institutions to use the space provided for resident instruction and other campus programs to accommodate the research work sup-

ported by the payments to these institutions authorized under section 1445, Public Law 95–113.

Since most of the 1890 colleges until recently have not been heavily involved in research, their teaching laboratories are not as well oriented to be used for both teaching and research as other land-grant colleges with a long history of both research and teaching. In some institutions, scientists are conducting research in classrooms during the hours that those rooms are not used for student instruction.

As a result, these institutions have been forced into very limited agricultural research programs, which have been developed by making do under unfavorable circumstances. Due to the lack of adequate research facilities, they have been unable either to develop adequate research programs that could provide expertise to complement and enhance their instruction and extension program needs, or to participate with the 1862 land-grant institutions in a balanced attack on the agricultural research problems in their States.

This concludes my testimony, Mr. Chairman. I will be glad to answer any questions you and other members of the subcommittee may have. Thank you. It is possible Dr. McKinley Mayes may have some casual comments in addition to mine that you may be interested in.

Mr. BROWN. I certainly would welcome any comments Dr. Mayes might have and invite him to offer them at this time.

STATEMENT OF McKINLEY MAYES, COORDINATOR, SPECIAL PROGRAMS, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dr. MAYES. Thank you. I would like to make a couple points to the committee. One is that the evolution of activities which has generated this facilities bill really began in November of 1976, at which time the then Congressman Evans invited these institutions to review their research facilities and to make such a report to Congress. These institutions immediately began such activities and reported to Mr. Evans a request of $75 million. There was something lacking in that request and it was a data base. These institutions returned and worked on establishing a data base to support a request to Congress.

As a result of that effort, we in the Department of Agriculture assisted them in this data base work—they came forth with a total request of $47¼ million.

Then in the summer of 1979 SEA requested that these institutions update that data base. At this time some institutions had a request that they thought their particular effort in this was a little low, and adjustments were made in certain institutions to try to see that there was equitable distribution of funds so far as the total request was concerned.

Also another event that was important was that in September 1979 the Cooperative Research sponsored a workshop which further helped to update the data base and also to adapt these data the 1890 institutions had worked on to the requirements of the national facilities study mandated by Congress in the farm bill of 1977.

As a result, of these data they came forth with an up-to-date data base and it does meet the requirements of the farm bill. Paralleling this, the bill was introduced into Congress, as Mr. de le Garza has mentioned.

One problem neither the study nor the legislation addresses is the question of increased costs due to inflation. Unless this is resolved, this $50 million that we are talking about will be less able to meet the projected needs of these institutions. Inflation costs need to be addressed. If this bill is passed by the Congress, Cooperative Research will seek the advice and counsel of the 1890 institution representatives in a common consent on distribution of funds. We will work with them on how funds will be released and in a timely way.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you very much, Dr. Mayes. I assure you that the members of the committee are well aware of the adverse effects of inflation on your budget, which affects all of our budgets. I would hope that we can, in our wisdom, find some way to rectify this situation. I do think it is important that we have expeditious action in establishing the principle of support for adding to the research facilities of these institutions and to do that as quickly as possible. We will fight some of the other battles a little later after we overcome the first hurdle.

Do you have anything further, Dr. Thomas?

Dr. THOMAS. No, sir, unless there are questions.

Mr. EMERSON. Just one question. Secretary Block, in his report to the committee, has asked that section 4 of the bill be deleted as being unnecessarily restrictive. In view of that, can the Secretary assure the committee that the needs assessment and justification has taken place and is up to date?

Mr. THOMAS. I am sure the Secretary will make every attempt to see that maximum satisfaction of these people is met.

Mr. EMERSON. Would he send that to the chairman in writing?

Mr. THOMAS. We will ask him to do so.

Mr. BROWN. Do you have any further questions?

I would like to acknowledge the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, Mr. Wampler of Virginia, and ask him if he has any questions or any statement that he would like in the record at this point.

Mr. WAMPLER. I apologize for being tardy. I was in a meeting with Mr. Stockman and you can imagine what we were talking about.

I would ask unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the nature of an opening statement in the record.

Mr. BROWN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The opening statement of Mr. Wampler follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Chairman de la Garza for introducing this legislation which we will consider today, and to thank you for scheduling this hearing.

H.R. 1309 is very similar to a bill this subcommittee reported to the full committee last year and which eventually passed the House. I supported that legislation last year and intend to do so again this year. Unfortunately, the Senate did not get

around to considering this legislation last year; consequently, it is necessary for us once again to consider and pass this legislation.

H.R. 1309 will provide $50 million in Federal grant funds for the acquisition and improvement of research facilities and equipment for use by our 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee Institute. This legislation is designed as a one-time catch-up program of $10 million a year for 5 years to provide for competitive research facilities for our black colleges.

This legislation is very much needed and I am gratified that it has the support of the administration, as it has been included in President Reagan's budget submission.

Thank you.

Mr. BROWN. Gentlemen, since this committee has already acted once on this bill, I don't think that our problem will be an extensive review of the justification for it. We understand the justification for it, and I think we will want to act on it promptly, as I indicated before.

I am concerned as to the adequacy of what we are doing in the light of inflation and any other changes that may have taken place, and I hope that we will be able to receive assurances that we are getting up-to-date information with regard to the situation in the 1890 colleges. I think you have tried to indicate that already in your statement, but if the situation should change I hope we will be informed of that.

I have no further questions of you two gentlemen. We appreciate very much your statements and your being here.

I am going to next call Dr. Simpson and his colleagues, but let me first explain that the two bells that just rang indicated there is a vote on the floor, which we are required to make on penalty of losing the next election, so I am going to declare a 10-minute recess and then we will return and continue with Dr. Simpson and his colleagues at that point.

The subcommittee will be in recess.

[Short recess.]

Mr. BROWN. The subcommittee will come to order.

Dr. Simpson, we are very pleased to have you here and to have your testimony this afternoon. I will ask you to introduce your colleagues and to make whatever statement you wish for the record.

STATEMENT OF OCLERIS SIMPSON, CHAIRMAN, ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH DIRECTORS AND RESEARCH DIRECTOR, PRAIRIE VIEW A. & M. UNIVERSITY, TEXAS

Mr. SIMPSON. Thank you. Starting from my left to right, I will introduce the voting members of the Association of Research Directors who are accompanying me in this hearing. They will not make statements but they are here to respond to any questions the committee may raise.

At the extrme left is Dr. Melvin E. Walker, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. George E. Robinson, Jr., Southern University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. U.S. Washington, Jr., Delaware State College, Dover, Del.; Dr. P. S. Benepal, Virginia State College, Petersburg Va.; Dr. William J. Fleming, Kentucky State University, Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. C. Dennis Ignasias, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, Md.; Dr. J. B. Collins, Alcorn State University, Lorman, Miss.; Dr. Howard Robinson, North Carolina A. & T. University, Raleigh, N.C.; and

Dr. Robert L. Hurst, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Dr. Mayberry of Tuskegee could not be with us today.

Mr. BROWN. We welcome all of you gentlemen.

Mr. SIMPSON. Today, my colleagues in the Association of Research Directors appear with me before this distinguished subcommittee to again state our case for support of reseach facilities under the proposed legislation identified in this Congress as H.R. 1309. As you know, the enactment of this legislation would provide the 1890 land-grant colleges with minimum requirements for modernization and renovation of laboratories and construction of buildings necessary to meet the accountability requirements of Public Law 95-113. A few months ago, we stood before you with this same request during the 96th Congress for H.R. 7557. During that plea process, you raised several questions and we detailed the background of our request from the date of inception to the date of those hearings in the 96th Congress. Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the record a copy of those hearings as a part of my testimony today.

Mr. BROWN. Without objection, we will include that latter sheet and, depending upon how much we can save in our own budget, we may want to make excerpts of the last year's hearing or merely attach it to the record. I don't know that we want to reprint the whole thing again, but we will make sure that it is properly identified and associated with these hearings.

[The hearing referred to is entitled "Grants for Certain Purposes to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges," serial No. 96-SSS, House Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Department Investigations, Oversight, and Research, and is held in the subcommittee file.]

Mr. SIMPSON. Thank you.

In that hearing record, Mr. Chairman, we explained then and we explain now that the central thrust of the proposed catchup legislation is to move the programs of the 1890 institutions from their pauperized circumstances to a standard bearer in participating with the 1862 land-grant institutions in a balanced attack on the research needs of people in the States.

It should be clear to this subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, that the data base released in fiscal year 1979 is the merit of our askings in H.R. 1309 and in S. 1237 in the Senate. We are today in 100-percent agreement with that data base and we again ask for your support of H.R. 1309.

Mr. Chairman, the commitment of ARD [Association of Research Directors] and the presidents of the 1890 colleges to carrying out its full partnership role with the Federal Government is just as strong today as it was last year when H.R. 7557 passed the House by unanimous vote. The only thing different is that budget constraints are more widespread and the effects of inflation create a greater impact on program funds which minimizes the use of those resources to assist in facility development.

However, Mr. Chairman, we are pleased to note and report that the Department and OMB have recognized the crucial nature of this facility void among other 1890 land-grant colleges, and in spite of a lean fiscal year have made our request a budget priority. For that we are grateful.

Mr. Chairman, the gravity of our need for research facilities was described very well by two gentlemen just outside the door of this room a few days ago. One gentleman said, "If the 1890 land-grant colleges should receive funds for facilities under H.R. 1309, they would be eating high on the hog."

The other gentleman replied, "You must realize that the 1890's don't even have a hog." The echo that one statement describes the lack of and need for laboratory facilities better than any statement we could assemble within this group today.

Also I have one additional attachment which I should like to submit for the record, entitled "Distribution of 1890 Facilities Funds Among the Institutions." I shall provide this to the clerk.

[The attachment follows:]

DISTRIBUTION OF 1890 FACILITIES FUNDS AMONG THE INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS	REQUEST	NET REDUCTION	PROGRAM REQUEST
Alabama:			
Alabama A&M University	$ 4,096,625	$11,354	$4,085,271
Tuskegee Institute	8,686,225	24,075	8,662,150
Arkansas: University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	1,981,175	5,491	1,975,684
Delaware: Delaware State College	1,658,675	4,597	1,654,078
Florida: Florida A&M University	912,300	2,529	909,771
Georgia: Fort Valley State College	3,611,330	10,009	3,601,321
Kentucky: Kentucky State University	1,095,730	3,037	1,092,693
Louisiana: Southern University	1,951,530	5,409	1,946,121
Maryland: University of Maryland-Eastern Shore	160,000	444	159,556
Mississippi: Alcorn State University	1,596,850	4,426	1,592,424
Missouri: Lincoln University	2,422,200	6,714	2,415,486
North Carolina: North Carolina A&T State University	4,132,445	11,454	4,120,991
Oklahoma: Langston University	1,314,920	3,645	1,311,275
South Carolina: South Carolina State College	841,975	2,334	839,641
Tennessee: Tennessee State University	2,270,550	6,293	2,264,257
Texas: Prairie View A&M University	9,095,990	25,214	9,070,779
Virginia: Virginia State University	2,304,890	6,388	2,298,502
TOTAL:	$48,133,410	$133,410	$48,000,000

EXPLANATION OF COST FIGURES

Appropriation	$50,000,000
Amount Requested by States	$48,133,410
Amount Available for Federal Costs =	1,866,590

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST

Federal Administrative Cost (4%)	$2,000,000
Amount Available	1,866,590
Difference	133,410

Summary of Prorated Reduction in Request by States to Account for $ 133,410

INSTITUTION(s)	
ALABAMA	
Alabama A&M	$11,354
Tuskegee	24,075
ARKANSAS	
Pine Bluff	5,491
DELAWARE	
Delaware St.	4,597
FLORIDA	
Florida A&M	2,529
GEORGIA	
Fort Valley	10,009
KENTUCKY	
Kentucky St.	3,037
LOUISIANA	
Southern Univ.	5,409
MARYLAND	
Eastern Shore	$ 444
MISSISSIPPI	
Alcorn State	4,426
MISSOURI	
Lincoln Univ.	6,714
NORTH CAROLINA	
N.C. A&T State	11,454
OKLAHOMA	
Langston Univ.	3,645
SOUTH CAROLINA	
South Carolina St.	2,334
TENNESSEE	
Tennessee State	6,293
TEXAS	
Prairie View A&M	25,214
VIRGINIA	
VA. State Univ.	6,388
TOTAL -	133,410
PLUS	1,866,590
PLUS	48,000,000
	$50,000,000

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the presidents of the 1890 land-grant colleges and the Association of Research Directors, Inc., I thank you for this majestic opportunity to appear before this subcommittee and request your support for H.R. 1309.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you very much, Dr. Simpson.

Mr. Wampler, do you have any questions?

Mr. WAMPLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't know that I have any questions especially, but I want to commend our friend Dr. Simpson and his colleagues for appearing here today and for their statement.

As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, we indeed did pass similar legislation through the House of Representatives in the last Congress and, regretfully, in the last days of the last Congress we were unable to move the bill through the Senate. I regret that we did not complete the legislative process and send it to the President's desk, because had it done so, I am sure it now would be the law of the land.

We do have a chance today and in the immediate future to correct that. Were there a quorum of the committee present, I would move that the subcommittee report the bill to the full committee. Because of conflicts and the fact the full committee is meeting in the adjoining room, the chairman has indicated to me at the first scheduled meeting of the subcommittee we will make this the first order of business, and I am delighted the chairman has done that.

As we address ourselves to all of our concerns about the status of the future of our so-called 1890 institutions, we need not only to look at this legislation but look more to the long-range effects. This legislation, as I understand it, is designed as a rather modest equalization type process trying to help bring the 1890's to some degree of competitiveness with other colleges and universities and institutions that are indeed engaged in agricultural research.

I would like to comment. Some weeks ago I was privileged to be watching a television program here in Washington and it covered some of the very interesting work that Dr. Whitely at Tuskegee had done particularly designing small farm plots, trying to teach small Southern farmers how to compete in our agricultural system. I thought it was an intriguing way to preserve the family farm. We frequently discuss in the committee what we can do to preserve the family-type farm.

Dr. Whitely is recognized not only nationally but internationally as being a very distinguished agriculturist and researcher. This is but one example of what the 1890 colleges have been able to do. I commend him and others who have made significant contributions.

You are quite correct in that we are faced with a very tight budgetary situation. The chairman and I and other members of the committee, and indeed the whole Congress, are going through a whole learning process on reconciliation. I want to assure you, however, that we will do our best to see that agriculture is recognized and priorities are met as we look at the total Federal budget. It won't always be an easy job and pehaps in some cases it will be not what we want, but we have to live in the world as it is and try to make it better, recognizing that we do have very serious economic and financial problems.

I would simply like to commend you for what you have done. I hope this Congress will be able to point with some pride that we were able to complete what the last Congress was unable to do. I think this legislation is long overdue. If I had my way, it would go much further than it does.

I recognize the reality of the environment in which we are legislating. I want to assure you I will use whatever influence I have not only in this subcommittee and this committee but in the House of Representatives and indeed in the other body of the Congress, and hopefully it will go to the President's desk in this Congress. I commend you for your presence here today.

Mr. BROWN. Dr. Simpson, I have two or three questions that I would like to have answers to on the record so that we will have as complete a basis as we can.

Are you satisfied that the specific allocations arrived at by the study group you headed provide the necessary bottom-line sums that each of the institutions needs. In other words, were the levels allocated fairly in your judgment and do they reflect current needs situation? I understand that could be a large amount of additional funds fruitfully used but we are talking about the distribution problem here.

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes. The answer to the question is yes. I am sure, and I can assure the Congress, that the figures were arrived at fairly and equitably in a sense that they represent exactly what each institution says its needs were at the time the data were collected.

Mr. BROWN. I am interested in how you were able to get this many institutions to agree on anything.

Mr. SIMPSON. It was on an independent basis at the data collection time. The survey forms were provided to each institution and one person was in charge of the collection and analysis of those data and the results of those analyses were subsequently submitted back to those institutions, and they were again updated in 1979.

Mr. BROWN. My second question: In last year's bill as it was originally introduced by Chairman de la Garza, there was a provision that required State matching of the Federal funds which was removed by the committee because of the fact that historically the States had not really done much for the 1890's in helping to fund facilities, and future matching did not look too promising.

Could I get some information from you or the panel as to just what assistance the States have provided for research facilities at our institutions in the past?

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes. Just to be sure that I don't give the wrong information, I know that there are a couple of States that received information and I think Georgia is one. Dr. Walker perhaps can tell you how much has been allocated by Georgia for the States.

Mr. WALKER. We have received an allocation from the State for a research facility. Right now, by the time the facility is complete it will be somewhere between $1.8 and $2 million.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you. Could we get a response from any of the other members?

Mr. SIMPSON. South Carolina.

Mr. HURST. We have not received any appropriation from the General Assembly for our facilities.

Mr. BROWN. The question is directed at facilities so if it is zero, that is the answer.

Mr. SIMPSON. I believe that is it. If I am in error, will someone please tell me?

Mr. BROWN. May I assume the others are affirming they have received no support for facilities from the States?

Mr. SIMPSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. BROWN. I have a general question, Dr. Simpson, which I am going to ask you. I recognize that the 1890 institutions have operated under substantial funding handicaps for a considerable number of years, and they cannot expect to become full partners in the research needs of this country without some improvement.

On the other hand, the other land-grant colleges which have operated with substantial Federal assistance over the years have not necessarily been perfect, and the Congress in its wisdom, and this subcommittee in its wisdom, will continue to review the focus of the research programs, the priorities of the research projects, et cetera.

Our concern is that the research programs be focused in those areas where there is the greatest need. We, for example, and the Department, appear to concur in this. We feel that the resource base of this country, the soil and water and energy resources, are matters of high priority and we need to focus research in this area.

There has been some concern that some parts of the research were directed to assist those parts of the agricultural establishment that really were best able to fund their own research, for example, the very large farmers, and in fact even in parts of the agricultural distribution system. Not that the research was not in itself useful, but in providing taxpayers' funds for portions of the system which probably could have supported their own research, it may not have been the best allocation of funds.

I am not assuming this. I am just saying this is one of the criticisms that was made.

I would like you to comment on what you think the focus of the research programs of the 1890's colleges might be and whether they might be subject to criticism for their priorities in terms of the research programs conducted.

Could you speak to that point?

Mr. SIMPSON. I can speak to that with a reasonable degree of accuracy. I would like to first state it historically a bit starting back with the Public Law 89-106 program which brought the 1890 colleges into research initially.

The research activities during that time were primarily based under the rule of element classification. This is the classification used by SEA today. I have noted in the budget process for the past few years there has been a bit of evolution from the percentages going into rural development and the people category with an increasing amount going into animal crops and small farm areas which is really with rural development. But I think the central mission of most of our institutions is to try to meet the needs of the limited resource farmer across each category he is involved in.

There is one institution, my own, that is involved in one activity which is what we would call neutral research in terms of a dairy goat program which cuts across the whole spectrum.

Mr. BROWN. I appreciate that response.

Let me ask you just one additional question. I have assumed, and I am not really very knowledgeable about the 1890's, while you originally arose as institutions to serve the black community that you would today have open enrollment.

May I assume that is correct, that you will accept students of any race, color or creed in your intsitutions?

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes, sir. The 1890 institutions have never had any policy but open enrollment. The only limitation we place in terms of enrollment is really a limitation placed by the State but not by the institution.

Mr. BROWN. In other words, you were not black institutions solely by our own choice?

Mr. SIMPSON. Right. That is correct.

Mr. BROWN. Do you have any further questions, Mr. Wampler?

Mr. WAMPLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

By inference you have certainly raised a question. I was quickly reviewing some of the testimony of the hearing and some of the legislation of the last Congress, and I hope this message will go out loud and clear to the several States where 1890's institutions are located—that indeed in supporting this legislation we expect the States to participate to a greater degree than they have.

As you recall, we had the matching provision in the bill originally and we do not have that now for good reason, but that doesn't mean we would expect this to be totally a Federal effort.

We would hope all States, including my State of Virginia, would be a bit more understanding and benevolent with their help. This is an effort to bring some degree of equality in facilities and while I am sure some of the States have perhaps fulfilled their responsibility in other areas, I think as far as facilities are concerned the testimony here this morning was, with the possible exception of two States here represented, that the efforts of the States in recent years has been rather negligible.

I hope that message will go out that we fully expect them to come in and participate to a greater degree than they have.

Mr. SIMPSON. We really don't plan to let the States remain off the hook indefinitely. I think our approach would be just simply to reword it a bit and instead of saying we have to have matching, we will try to get additional State support for these facilities assuming this legislation goes through the Congress.

Mr. WAMPLER. I might point out, Mr. Chairman, again being specific, Tuskegee has certainly one of the recognized schools of veterinary medicine in the country. It has served not only the needs of the South but the whole country for many years. We are proud of that as well as the accomplishments of all our 1890 institutions.

We did drop the matching provision because it was felt that was the wise thing to do, but I want to emphasize we will be watching very closely in this committee what the several States are doing and help you in your research facilities assistance so indeed whatever Federal resources we put in, hopefully will generate as much effort at the State level. Frankly, I would like to see a 50–50 blend and hopefully we will see the progress that is long overdue and correct the mistakes of the past.

Thank you.

Mr. BROWN. Gentlemen, I have no further questions at this time. We are very grateful for your taking the trouble to come here. As Mr. Wampler indicated, we will try to move expeditiously on this legislation. In fact, if we can persuade some of the members in the adjoining room to be present later this afternoon, we will see if they are ready to vote the bill out today.

Thank you very much.

Our next witness this afternoon is Dr. Leroy Davis, dean of the College of Agriculture, Southern University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. Davis, we are happy to have you here and in order to expedite the process, I am going to ask that you go ahead with your testimony even though some of our subcommittee members are next door.

They will be available to come back to the subcommittee as soon as we need them.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEROY DAVIS, DEAN, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Dr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I speak today as a representative of the agriculture program at Southern University and as a dean of one of the several 1890 colleges and universities in support of H.R. 1309 which will provide funding for research facilities for these institutions—including land acquisition, site renovation, building construction, alterations, and/or equipment.

This legislation has special significance to Southern University and its agriculture program in that on January 12, 1981, Fisher Hall, the main building which houses the college of agriculture, was severely damaged by fire.

The damage to the building is estimated at $1,800,869; and estimated losses of equipment, furniture, and materials are nearly $500,000.

Fisher Hall was a multipurpose facility which held classrooms, research laboratories, conference room, reading room, and office spaces. Twenty-seven sections of classes had to be relocated in six other buildings. Six research laboratories were lost.

At this stage, temporary facilities for only three of the six laboratories have been obtained. Thirty-five office spaces were lost due to the fire. Thus, our college is somewhat scattered over the campus in several temporary locations and is relatively disjointed. There are some intangible losses that cannot be supported by statistics.

These are the losses of daily academic and professional contact among students, research workers, and professors caused by the scattering of the various components of the college.

The components parallel the three traditional land-grant functions of teaching, research, and extension which have been embraced and fostered by the 1890 institutions.

The structure I refer to, Fisher Hall, was built in 1953 at a cost of $1,389,445 with one-half of the 49,352 square feet allocated to the college of agriculture for instructional and laboratory purposes.

No new agricultural research laboratories, classrooms, or office spaces have been built on the Southern University campus since

1953. Yet, our growth has been in the area of research faculty and staff.

Since 1967, our research faculty and staff has grown from zero to 21 full-time persons. Existing classrooms, teaching laboratories, and library had to be converted to research laboratories, thus solving some problems while creating others. But we had few alternatives. Hence, the existing burned-out facility was grossly inadequate prior to the fire.

It is true that some funds will be provided by insurance claims and some additional funds will be provided by the State of Louisiana. However, in our estimation, these funds will not be enough to bring the facility up to standards—especially considering the inflation factor.

What we really need is a new agricultural research facility at Southern University. The passing of H.R. 1309 will help insure that such a facility will be realized.

Mr. Chairman, although I speak specifically about Southern University, I speak generally about all 17 1890 institutions and Tuskegee Institute.

My personal observations on their several campuses indicate similar conditions exist. Cursory observation on most of the 1890 institution agricultural facilities will reveal considerable obsolescence and severe deterioration of equipment and structures.

History will show that the Congress in its great foresight has come to the aid of these institutions in times of extreme need. I feel that such a time is upon us.

Mr. Chairman, the history of Southern University was recently completed by Prof. Charles Vincent, entitled "A Centennial History of Southern University and A. & M. College 1880–1980."

Professor Vincent says: "The commitment to service, and to uplift are prevalent themes throughout the [Southern] University's history. Despite the lack of total support of the State leadership, budgetarily and morally, the University has had to 'do more with less, 'achieved in spite of adversity,' and 'run the course until completed.' "

It is with this backdrop that I urge your support for this legislation.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Dr. Davis. That is a very inspirational statement and we appreciate it very much.

Mr. Wampler, do you have any questions?

Mr. WAMPLER. No, thank you.

Mr. BROWN. I don't think we have any questions of you, Dr. Davis, and in view of our effort to proceed expeditously here, we will excuse you from further harassment.

Our last witness this afternoon is Dr. George Cooper, dean, School of Applied Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE E. COOPER, DEAN, SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Dr. COOPER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am honored to have been given this opportunity to testify on behalf of the research facility bill, H.R. 1309, for the historically black land-grant institutions. Before beginning my remarks, I

would like to extend greetings from Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Foster regrets not being present here today for this important hearing. However, he wants you to know that H.R. 1309 is most important to the 1890 institutions as they implement research programs that add to the agricultural knowledge base required to improve American agriculture and add strength to the U.S. economy.

I would like to read a quotation made by Dr. Booker T. Washington, first president of Tuskegee Institute. It has merit for an occasion such as this:

> It requires little wisdom or statesmanship to repress, to crush out, to retard the hopes and aspirations of a people: But the highest and most profound statesmanship is shown in guiding and stimulating a people so that every fibre in body, mind, and soul shall be made to contribute in the highest degree to the usefulness of the state.

As the committee is already aware, these historically black institutions became land grant in 1890 through congressional action. These institutions, however, have never received the level of support, from Congress and the States, to carry out strong research programs as mandated in the Land-Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890. Despite this imbalance, major achievements have been recorded. For example, Dr. George Washington Carver, eminent scholar and scientist and great humanitarian, and colleagues of his era, made significant research findings that improved U.S. agriculture. In addition, a core of young black scientists have been inspired to follow in their footsteps and through participation in research, add new knowledge that will help to meet human needs in the 21st century. Research is, and will always be, an essential component of the land-grant mission, therefore, it must receive facility and program support if this is to continue.

Although these 1890 institutions have been full partners in the land-grant system, a significant disparity in funding has prevented modern research facilities from being developed. Congressional action in 1967 assisted in providing $285,000 to support programmatic research at these institutions. These funds were divided among 16 1890 institutions for agricultural research under Public Law 89-106. In 1972, this was increased to $8.6 million and was the beginning of formula funding. In 1972 Tuskegee Institute was included as an eligible institution.

In 1977, formula funding was provided in the farm bill by the 95th Congress to strengthen the research mission. For the first time in the history of these institutions, "hard" funding was provided by Congress to strengthen the research mission of the historically black land-grant institutions. We can proudly say that significant achievements have been reported as a result of these congressional actions. Mr. Chairman, we are most appreciative of this action by Congress.

Future efforts are severely limited because adequate facilities, equipped to support basic and applied research do not presently exist. Many of the facilities used for agricultural research were constructed at the turn of the century to support academic instruction. For example, at Tuskegee Institute, Milbank Agriculture Hall, the major agriculture building, was completed in 1910 to serve the research needs of Dr. George Washington Carver and the total academic program. This building, although developed 70 years

ago, still serves to support instruction and research. Faculty size and student enrollment have increased and there is more involvement in research. Similar circumstances can be cited by my colleagues from the other 1890 institutions.

If accomplishments are to be as significant as those of Dr. Carver, major support is necessary for urgently needed research facilities; and if the 1890 institutions are to continue to be full partners in conducting research to benefit U.S. agriculture, the one-time support that H.R. 1309 provides would allow funds to purchase much needed equipment, land and the planning, construction and renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity in food and agricultural research. This support will help to insure that the 1890 institutions will make outstanding contributions in research to help meet human needs in the 21st century.

I ask your support Mr. Chairman, and the support of members of the subcommittee to consider favorably the request that we make today to provide one-time support for agricultural research facilities for the 1890 land-grant institutions. I can assure you that this support will be spent in a way that you and the Nation will be proud of. We will be accountable for the way in which these funds are spent as we move into the 21st century as full partners in the land-grant mission.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BROWN. Dr. Cooper, I notice you have quoted from Booker T. Washington and I was going to make some reference to him myself but you have saved me the trouble. I appreciate that very much. We are all aware of the inspiration he has given to agricultural research.

It is my hope that we can revert to that great tradition of research under adversity which he demonstrated at Tuskegee. I am sure other members of the committee feel as I do in that respect.

Mr. WAMPLER. I have no questions. But I want to thank Dr. Cooper for being here. Perhaps you heard me a little earlier when I alluded to some of the fine work at your university.

Mr. COOPER. I was here last July and I appreciate your support.

Mr. WAMPLER. I don't want to limit it to this observation of this type of research but I think this, again, fortifies the unique mission in many respects that our 1890's have performed and can perform in the future.

Mr. Chairman, you are quite correct, Dr. Booker T. Washington was a great American and we are very proud of him in Virginia and the fine work that he did in his lifetime and the influence for good that he exerted not only in this country but throughout the world.

I want to thank Dr. Cooper for taking the time to come here and give us the benefit of his testimony. I hope we will be able in the not too distant future to report to you H.R. 1309 has become the law of the land. We will do everything we can to do that at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Mr. Wampler.

Mr. COOPER. I would like to make one comment. I appreciate the statement by Mr. Wampler, and I think the 1890 institutions are in fact a national resource, and I feel that we are underutilized. We have not reached our potential, at least as it relates to research.

Because of our unique mission we try to do things that are important to the total agriculture of the United States and its economy.

Thank you.

Mr. BROWN. We have one additional communication from Robert L. Clodius, president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges in support of H.R. 1309. And, without objection, Mr. Clodius' statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

We will also include in the record at this point the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable John R. Block, dated May 21, 1981.

[The letters referred to above follow:]

National Association
of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges

Robert L. Clodius, President

June 3, 1981

The Honorable E. (Kika) de la Garza
Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture
U.S. House of Representatives
1434 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges applaud your continued support of the land-grant colleges and specifically the introduction of H.R. 1309, a bill to provide facilities grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee Institute. These institutions along with other historically black public colleges and universities are a unique national resource that has provided meaningful points of access to higher education for individuals who might not otherwise have the opportunity.

Our 1890 institutions and Tuskegee Institute have been actively involved in agricultural research and extension almost from their inception. However, over the past decade, and especially since the passage of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977, these activities have expanded greatly. Unfortunately, many of these institutions lack the research facilities to conduct their research at optimum levels of effectiveness. We believe that H.R. 1309 will enable the 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee to more effectively conduct research and therefore, increase their contributions in agricultural research, extension, and teaching.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate your leadership in the formalization of the USDA-1890 relationship in the 1977 Farm Bill and thank you for your continued support as reflected in H.R. 1309. It is vital that this bill be enacted and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges fully supports your efforts in this regard.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Clodius

Robert L. Clodius
President

RLC/h

One Dupont Circle, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 202 / 293-7120

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

MAY 21 1981

Honorable E (Kika) de la Garza
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for a report on H. R. 1309, a bill "To provide grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee Institute, for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of equipment and land, and the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity for research in the food and agricultural sciences."

The Department would not object to enactment of the bill if it is amended to delete the proviso in Section 4. Such a "report and wait" requirement is unnecessarily restrictive to the administration of this program.

The bill, if enacted, would authorize grants to the 1890 institutions, including Tuskegee Institute, for funding of food and agricultural research facilities. It would be a five-year authorization for no-year-end monies.

The bill authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1981 through 1985 in the amount of $10 million per year. Four percent of the funds to be appropriated will be utilized by the Department for administration.

The research capability of these institutions is not comparable to that of the 1862 land-grant institutions. The 1890 institutions have received limited State construction funds for research facilities. Furthermore, they were not eligible to participate in the modest Federal facilities program provided in the late 1960's and early 1970's for the 1862 land-grant institutions under the Research Facilities Act of 1963.

The lack of sufficient research facilities has forced the institutions to use the space provided for resident instruction and other campus programs to accommodate the staff required for research supported by the grant funds available under Public Law 95-113. In some institutions, scientists are conducting research in classrooms during the hours that those rooms are not used for student instruction.

The lack of facilities has forced these institutions into very limited agricultural research programs, which have been developed by "making do" under unfavorable circumstances. They have been unable either to develop research programs that could provide expertise to complement and enhance their instruction and extension program needs, or to participate with the 1862 land-grant institutions in a balanced attack on the agricultural research problems of the people in their States.

Enactment of the bill would have no significant effect upon the quality of the human environment.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this legislative report from the standpoint of the President's program.

Sincerely,

John R Block

Secretary

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment. On page 2, section 4, line 23, my amendment would provide for striking all of the language after the word "act".

In other words, it would strike from the bill the language as follows:

Provided, That 60 days prior to the award of any such grants made under this act, the Secretary shall forward to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry of the Senate, a detailed report containing the research facility needs assessments and the justification for the determinations made as to the amounts, terms, and conditions of such proposed award of grants.

Mr. Chairman, I think the need for deleting this is obvious, particularly in light of the testimony of the Department witnesses. It seems to me that would be the appropriate thing to do.

Mr. BROWN. Is there any objection to the amendment by Mr. Wampler? Hearing none, the amendment is agreed to.

[Recess.]

Mr. BROWN. The subcommittee will resume its sitting.

The subcommittee has before it H.R. 1309 which has been the subject of hearings this afternoon and on which all the pertinent parties have presented their testimony, including the administration. At the suggestion of the administration a minor technical amendment has been approved which strikes a portion of section 4 of the bill and in view of certain actions which have been taken which seem to make it unnecessary, I will remind the members of the subcommittee that this is essentially the bill introduced by Chairman de la Garza last year, reported out unanimously by the subcommittee and the full committee, and which passed the House unanimously but for reasons beyond our control did not succeed in passing the other body.

I would be happy at this point to entertain any questions from any member of the subcommittee who has not had the opportunity to listen to the hearing testimony or who would like further information.

Mr. BOWEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions but I am confident that you have informed those present in the room—and I do see a number of very good friends out there, and constituents and friends of many members of the committee—that those who have not been able to be present for this entire deliberation have been deeply involved in the reconciliation process across the way in the full committee and our nonpresence here does not indicate a lack of strong support for this legislation which we hope to exhibit very shortly with a vote.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Mr. Bowen.

We have explained to the audience the reason why some of the members of the subcommittee were not here throughout the hearing process and I think they understand.

Mr. Wampler.

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the subcommittee report the bill H.R. 1309, as amended, to the full committee with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. BROWN. You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye. Opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair the ayes have it and the staff will take the necessary steps to report the bill to the full committee with the usual authorization to make any conforming or technical amendments.

I wish to thank the members for their kind cooperation in expediting this process.

Will the clerk note that a quorum of the subcommittee was present and that the bill was passed unanimously.

Mr. Fithian requests unanimous consent to be recorded as voting in favor of the bill.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROWN. Is there any business to come before the subcommittee? If not, the subcommittee will be adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:45 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

[The following material was submitted:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. J. J. PICKLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased with the favorable consideration given to H. R. 1309. This bill would authorize grants to the 1890 land-grant colleges for the purpose of assisting these institutions in the purchase of land and equipment to increase their capacity for research in agricultural sciences.

One such institution is Prarie View A & M, located in my district. I have observed the work of this college and know of the great potential it has. One program with exceptionally great potential is the International Dairy Goat Research Center. When fully operational the center will be the largest of its kind in the world. Because goats require very little space and can thrive on most any diet, they are being viewed as a promising source for increased food and milk production. Consequently, there has veen a tremendous increase in demand for research into the many aspects of dairy goat care and management as well as product utilization and marketing. With the assistance provide by H. R. 1309, Prarie View will be better able to serve the needs of the limited resource farmer and the public in general.

Not only do the residents of the rural areas benefit from the work of these institutions, but the urban dweller benefits as well. When agricultural researched is improved, everyone involved with agriculture, which would included everyone that eats, benefits.

The 1890 institutions are an invaluable resource to this country and for too long been shortchanged by inequities in aid programs. I hope that H. R. 1309 will pass and help institutions like Prarie View A & M realize their full potential.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAGAN V. BROWN, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,

STATE OF TEXAS

As Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Texas, I submit this testimony to the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture in support of H. R. 1309, which would provide federal grant money to predominantly black colleges and universities to upgrade their facilities for food and agricultural research.

As you well know, this bill was introduced last year, and passed the House by a comfortable margin. Unfortunately, time ran out and it did not come up for consideration by the Senate. In the meantime, the need for this legislation has grown, rather than diminished. There are still far too many laboratories in our black land grant universities that remain unequipped, and too many important projects that remain shelved for lack of adequate research facilities.

Many of our black institutions of higher learning established under the 1890 Act serve a special-purpose role in assisting a distinct clientele, and in developing research capability and providing public service programs for this clientele.

One fine example is the International Dairy Goat Research Center at Prairie View A&M University, located in Prairie View, Texas. In the past, the Texas dairy goat industry has received little attention in the area of research and extension activities. However, that situation began changing in 1979 when Prairie View applied for, and received, funding for the dairy goat research center from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

There is little question that the commercial marketing of fluid goat milk in Texas has great potential as an income source for hundreds of people, but that potential has been sharply limited by several production and marketing problems. A survey of dairy goat owners by Prairie View revealed specific research needs in disease and parasite control, nutrition, feeding, breeding and marketing. Furthermore, the fact that much of the fluid goat milk produced in Texas is consumed on-farm made it imperative that research and extension be available in proper collection, storage and handling procedures.

This research probably would not be on-going today if not for the initiative of the Prairie View A&M staff and start up funding from the USDA. But the fact also remains that this, and other research programs are still critically short of land, facilities, equipment, machinery and manpower.

For over 30 years, I have been associated with the Texas A&M University System, of which Prairie View A&M is a part, and for many of those years was extension sociologist. I believe that funding for all agricultural research should be increased. But I feel that there is a very special need for "catch-up" programs for institutions which have not shared equitably in the past in funding for badly-needed research facilities. H.R. 1309 would help black state colleges and universities become full partners with other institutions in a balanced attack on the research needs of their respective states.

The passage of this legislation, which I cannot urge strongly enough, would show that we are truly dedicated to the full participation of all of our people in a cooperative effort to restore agricultural research as a top-priority item.

(The report "The Decline of the Black Farmer," prepared by the Texas Department of Agriculture, is held in the subcommittee file.)

6401 S. Orange Blossom Trail / P. O. Box 20155 / Orlando, Florida 32814 / Phone Area Code 305 894-1351
Reagh W. Cullen, Jr., Alachua, President / Frank D. Taaro, South Bay, Vice President /
Joshua C. Beard, Orlando, Executive Vice President / James T. Duncan, Orlando, Secretary-Treasurer

Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association

a non-profit co-operative association

June 1, 1981

FOR THE RECORD

TO: House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture

RE: HR 1309

Gentlemen:

The Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, a trade Association, whose members produce and ship a substantial volume of citrus, fresh vegetables, subtropical fruits and sugar cane grown in Florida, wishes to express its support for HR 1309, presently being heard before the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture.

Florida agriculture is of paramount importance to Florida's overall economy and must be kept strong in meeting the demands of the future. The foundation for which much of the success so far achieved in our agricultural industries has been derived from a strong research base to overcome the unique problems associated with our subtropical climate. In recent years, we have seen our once strong research base eroded by lack of funds to keep our facilities and personnel up to date and orientated to current needs.

The grants authorized by HR 1309 would greatly benefit Florida A&M University and enable them to better serve their programs needs for research in food and agricultural science.

The University of Florida presently operates an Agricultural Research and Extension Center at Florida A&M University and assists the University in the development of an effective research and agricultural science base. Grants as authorized by HR 1309 would greatly benefit both universities, the students and the citizens of Florida.

The Association respectfully requests that you support the passage of HR 1309.

Respectfully submitted by:

James T. Duncan
Secretary-Treasurer
& General Manager

JTD/mb